- Maternal Health by promoting institutional deliveries, improved coverage and quality of ante-natal care (ANC), skilled care to pregnant women, Post-partum care at Community level.
- Immunization.
- Intergrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses and malnutrition.
- Emphasis on Infant and Young Child Feeding.
- Specific Programmes to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies of Vitamin A and Iron and Folic Acid through Vitamin A Supplementation for children till the age of 5 year and Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation for preschool children, pregnant and lactating women. (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare);

(vi) National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare);

(vii) Targetted Public Distribution System (Department of Food and Public Distribution);

(viii) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme/Swajaldhara and Total Sanitation Campaign; National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (Ministry of Rural Development).

(c) The question does not arise.

Poor condition of ICDS centres

4255. SHRI C. PERUMAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that centres under Integrated Child Development Scheme are in poor condition in most of the States;

(b) if so, whether Government analyzed the reason for such poor implementation of ICDS;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government to improve the standard of these centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) According to a study titled "Rapid Facility Surey" conducted by the Ministry through National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER), New Delhi during 2004-05, 46% AWCs were running from pucca building 21% AWCs from semi-pucca buildings; 15% from kutcha buildings; 9% in open space and 6% from other places; about 9% were running from the house of AWWs and 6.91% from Helper's house. It was also found that 46% of AWCs did not have toilet facilities and 27% lacked drinking water facilities. The survey covered a total of 287,684 AWCs in the country.

The ICDS Scheme envisages that AWCs should be set up in buildings/ accommodation owned by the Government or local bodies. Alternatively, the accommodation would be provided by the local community. The Scheme also envisages hiring of building for which grant at stipulated rate is also released by the Government of India. The Scheme, generally, does not provide for construction of AWCs.

(d) Although the Scheme does not provide for construction activity, the Government has, as a special case, sanctioned construction of 47872 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in North Eastern States out of NER component of the budget of the Ministry during 2001-02 to 2006-07.

Also, with the assistance from the World Bank, construction of 57447 AWCs, along with installation of 31368 hand pumps, was sanctioned in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat, West Bengal, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, J and K, A and N Islands, and Pondicherry under the various Projects *viz.* ICDS-I, II, III and ICDS-APER. Construction of these AWCs was santioned during the currency of these projects over a period of 15 years (1991-92 to 2006-07).

Rent for Anganwadi Centres has been revised periodically and the latest revision has been approved w.e.f. 1-2-2007. For AWCs in Rural/ Tribal Projects the rent has been revised from Rs. 100/- p.m.. AWC to Rs. 200/-p.m./AWC and for Urban Projects from Rs. 500/- p.m./AWC to Rs.750/-p.m./AWC.

Further, the States have been advised to provide toilet and safe drinking water facilities through convergence with the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme and Total Sanitation Campaign Programme of the Department of Drinking Water Supply.

Apart from this, all the State Governments/UT Administrations have been addressed to seek support for creation of infrastructural facilities in the AWCs in areas identified under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan/Tribal Sub-Plan from the funds available under the Schemes/Programmes administered by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs respectively. States have also been advised to utilize the assistance of NABARD under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)-XII Plan for the purpose.

Trafficking of boys and girls

†4256. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any information on trafficking of boys and girls from some States of the country;

(b) the names of States where trafficking of boys and girls is going on;

(c) whether Government have taken any action to this inhuman trade; and

(d) whether these steps have proved to be effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) There is no State-wise census data on the number of women and children trafficked for prostitution. The study on "Girls/Women in Prostitution in India" (conducted between 2002-04) sponsored by the Ministry of Women and Child Development reports that there is a growing trend in the number of prostitutes in the country. The study estimates that there are 2.8 million prostitutes in the country of which 35.47% entered the trade before the age of 18 years.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.